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Minnesota Labor Market Review

March 1991

In This Issue:

This *Review,* which spans four fewer pages, incorporates many but not all of the reader suggestions expressed in last summer's survey. While some readers want more graphs, some want fewer. The same with narrative. Most agreed on more analysis of non-metropolitan areas. Lack of space and current job estimates by industry prevent that--although more attention will be paid to "newsworthy" developments in rural areas. We recognize that analysis should be lively and straightforward. It is our intention to move closer to a more conversational style that spares you jargon and convoluted syntax. Your feedback on how well we perform is always welcome.

Ron Daws

Minnesota averts recessionary pressures better than the nation does (Inside cover).

Forecast says there's nearly a 40% chance of a declared recession during 1991 (Page 4).

Annual average data for 1990 reveals the slowest nonfarm job growth since 1986 (Page 13).

The supply of teachers in Minnesota exceeds the need (page 17).

Minnesota

State's Economy Creeps Sideways While the Nation's Plummets

The Minnesota economy began 1991 without either strong growth or decline. The unemployment rate moved up to 5.4% in January, but the rise from 5.0% in December was less than the usual seasonal increase. The number of jobs fell, as they usually do after the holiday shopping season ends, but not any more than average. Meanwhile, the national labor markets weakened considerably as big job losses continued.

The Minnesota unemployment rate has now exceeded its year-ago level for 11 of the last 12 months. It continues the slow climb that began two years ago. Revised data show that for 1990 this rate averaged 4.8%, up from 4.4% in 1989 and 4.0% in 1988. Over the same period the United States witnessed a different pattern: a falling unemployment rate from 1988 to 1989, and a rebound from 1989 to 1990 owing to sharp increases in the second half of last year.

Compared to last year, job growth has slowed in both the U.S. and Minnesota, with major industrial sectors are behaving similarly. Construction and manufacturing are weak, each having shed about 3,000 jobs since the start of 1990. Transportation, utilities, trade and financial services are stable, with job levels within one percent of last year. The growth has been in services and government.

Other Minnesota indicators also show an economy moving sideways. While jobs are up by 20,000 from a year ago, retail sales are down as are total hours worked in manufacturing. Our economic index, which incorporates all these measures, peaked in September and has fallen one percent since then. Its national counterpart peaked in June, fell every month thereafter, and by the end of the year was down four times as much as Minnesota's.

Why has our state's economy been resistant thus far to the steep national declines? The reason lies in the kinds of manufacturing done here. Nationally, the manufacturing industries generating the most job losses are building materials, transportation equipment, electronics and textiles/apparel. None are as prevalent in Minnesota as they are nationwide. No wonder then that net manufacturing jobs have declined three times faster in the U.S. as in our state. We are keeping afloat because our mix of basic industries is less tied to domestic consumer durables.

Much has been made of layoffs in financial services being the distinguishing feature of this recession. This is indeed a departure from the last recession when finance jobs kept growing, and losses are noticeable in Northeastern media centers. But they do not explain the differences between the nation and Minnesota.

By Don Hilber

Current Labor Force Series

	Minnesota (In Thousands)			% Change From		United States (In Thousands)			% Change From	
	Jan 91	Dec 90	Jan 90	Dec 90	Jan 90	Jan 91	Dec 90	Jan 90	Dec 90	Jan 90
Labor Force	2,422.0	2,425,4	2,355.3	-0.1	2.8	123,585	124,630	123,293	-0.8	0.2
Employment	2,291.4	2,304.7	2,238.8	-0.5	2.4	114,990	117,287	116,037	-2.0	-0.9
Unemployment	130.6	120.7	116.4	8.2	12.2	8,595	7,343	7,256	17.1	18.5
Actual Unemp. Rate	5.4	5.0	4.9			7.0	5.9	5.9		
Seasonally Adj. Rate	-	-	-			6.2	6.1	5.3		

Minnesota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Jobs, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT 1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS & HOURS & EARNINGS 2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1991	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1991	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1991	Jan. 1990
Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary	2,089.5	2,138.5	2,069.9	-2.3	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goods Producing	458.2	472.0	464.3	-2.9	-1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	7.3	7.9	7.3	-7.2	0.6	647.79	628.70	42.9	44.4	15.10	14.16
Metal Mining	6.3	6.5	6.2	-2.0	2.8	663.98	648.26	43.2	44.8	15.37	14.47
Construction	62.2	71.3	65.7	-12.7	-5.3	657.25	619.94	37.6	37.1	17.48	16.71
Manufacturing	388.7	392.9	391.4	-1.1	-0.7	459.08	449.03	40.2	40.2	11.42	11.17
Durable Goods	221.7	224.9	226.9	-1.4	-2.3	470.15	464.94	40.6	41.0	11.58	11.34
Lumber and Furniture	21.5	22.0	21.5	-2.0	0.1	481.00	494.80	37.2	37.8	12.93	13.09
Stone, Clay and Glass	7.2	8.0	7.2	-9.8	0.2	493.64	476.42	41.0	41.5	12.04	11.48
Primary Metals	6.2	6.3	6.3	-1.5	-1.6	453.72	447.63	39.8	40.4	11.40	11.08
Fabricated Metals	34.0	34.1	34.5	-0.3	-1.4	501.60	486.36	41.8	42.0	12.00	11.58
Industrial Machinery	74.0	74.9	78.9	-1.1	-6.2	505.12	476.83	41.7	41.0	12.13	11.63
Office and Computing	32.0	32.6	36.2	-1.8	-11.4	537.90	474.12	44.9	41.3	11.98	11.48
Electronic Equipment	29.9	30.1	29.7	-0.6	0.9	395.60	419.05	40.7	42.5	9.72	9.86
Transportation Equipment	10.3	10.4	9.5	-0.5	8.6	445.77	495.33	38.1	41.8	11.70	11.85
Instruments and Related	32.6	32.9	33.1	-0.9	-1.6	450.58	439.21	41.3	41.7	10.91	10.55
Misc. Manufacturing	5.8	6.2	6.1	-5.8	-4.7	409.43	420.90	38.3	38.9	10.69	10.82
Nondurable Goods	166.9	168.0	164.5	-0.6	1.5	445.43	430.73	39.7	39.3	11.22	10.96
Food & Beverage Products	47.4	47.8	47.0	-0.8	0.9	406.62	392.22	40.5	39.9	10.04	9.83
Textiles & Apparel	4.8	4.8	4.7	1.3	3.3	284.20	286.40	35.0	34.8	8.12	8.23
Pater Products	34.2	34.2	33.6	0.0	2.0	583.01	562.79	42.9	42.7	13.59	13.18
Printing and Publishing	52.5	52.9	51.1	-0.8	2.7	419.97	413.91	37.1	36.5	11.32	11.34
Chemicals and Petroleum	11.4	11.6	11.5	-1.6	-1.2	537.20	513.34	40.3	41.6	13.33	12.34
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	16.6	16.7	16.6	-0.8	-0.2	411.88	383.76	40.7	40.1	10.12	9.57
Service Producing	1,631.3	1,666.5	1,605.6	-2.1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transp., Comm., & Util.	107.4	109.8	106.4	-2.3	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	73.2	75.8	72.3	-3.4	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	25.9	27.9	26.5	-7.0	-2.1	392.36	396.11	32.4	32.1	12.11	12.34
Communication & Utilities	34.2	34.1	34.1	0.3	0.1	613.35	577.22	38.6	37.9	15.89	15.23
Trade	504.0	523.3	504.5	-3.7	-0.1	240.83	227.64	28.3	28.0	8.51	8.13
Wholesale	122.3	124.9	123.1	-2.1	-0.7	418.86	399.68	37.1	36.5	11.29	10.95
Retail	381.7	398.4	381.4	-4.2	0.1	189.15	178.43	25.7	25.6	7.36	6.97
Building Materials	16.9	17.8	16.8	-4.8	1.0	323.52	310.80	34.9	35.0	9.27	8.88
General Merchandise	57.3	60.8	59.2	-5.7	-3.1	176.86	171.36	23.9	24.0	7.40	7.14
Food Store	54.3	56.0	52.6	-3.0	3.4	201.46	184.08	26.3	26.0	7.66	7.08
Automotive	42.8	43.2	43.1	-0.9	-0.6	290.18	287.46	33.9	34.1	8.56	8.43
Apparel	19.9	21.4	20.8	-7.2	-4.6	126.07	122.72	20.6	20.8	6.12	5.90
Home Furnishings	15.4	16.1	15.6	-4.4	-1.4	270.59	266.91	30.2	30.4	8.96	8.78
Eating and Drinking	124.7	129.5	123.2	-3.7	1.2	127.46	111.92	21.9	21.4	5.82	5.23
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	124.0	125.0	123.0	-0.8	0.8						
Finance	56.5	56.5	56.7	-0.1	-0.3						
Insurance	46.9	47.1	45.9	-0.5	2.1						
Real Estate	20.6	21.3	20.4	-3.3	1.1						
Services	551.5	560.1	534.9	-1.5	3.1						
Personal Services	25.2	25.6	24.8	-1.6	1.6						
Business Services	91.6	94.9	90.0	-3.4	1.8						
Repair Services	23.7	23.6	23.5	0.6	1.1						
Health Services	169.2	169.6	163.7	-0.2	3.4						
Nursing Homes	43.6	43.8	43.2	-0.5	0.9						
Hospitals	56.6	56.8	55.3	-0.4	2.3						
Legal Services	15.9	16.0	15.5	-0.2	2.8						
Private Education	33.8	36.1	32.7	-6.2	3.5						
Government	344.5	348.3	336.9	-1.1	2.3						
Federal	33.7	33.9	34.1	-0.4	-1.0						
State	86.0	86.8	84.8	-0.9	1.4						
Education	48.9	49.6	48.3	-1.5	1.2						
Local	224.8	227.6	217.9	-1.3	3.1						
Education	121.0	124.2	118.3	-2.6	2.2						

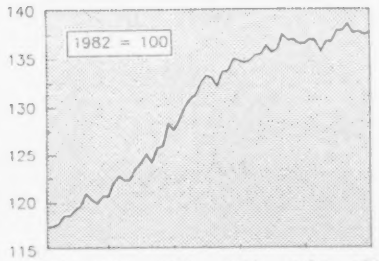
Note: Not all industry sub-groups are shown for every major industry category.

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Economic Indicators

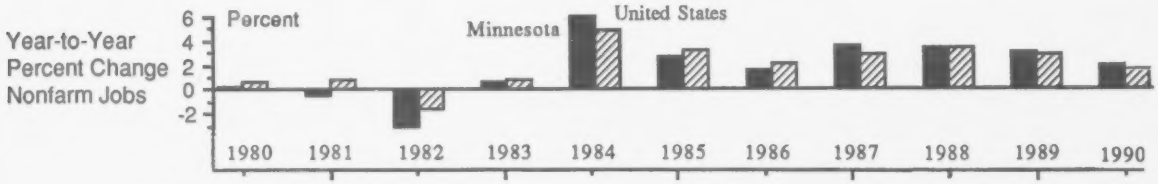
The **coincident index** peaked in October 1990 after a year of slow growth. Since then it has dropped only a little. We appear to have a sluggish, but not deteriorating economy. This index combines and tracks three indicators of the state's economy: wage & salary employment, retail sales, and total manufacturing hours. More detail is published monthly in **Minnesota Economic Indicators**, available by calling (612) 296-6545.



YR	MONTH	COINCIDENT INDEX
90	JAN	136.4
	FEB	136.8
	MAR	136.7
	APR	135.6
	MAY	136.6
	JUN	136.6
	JUL	137.7
	AUG	137.7
	SEP	138.4
	OCT	137.5
	NOV	137.6
	DEC	137.3
91	JAN	137.5

% Change from	
Month	0.1%
Year	0.8%

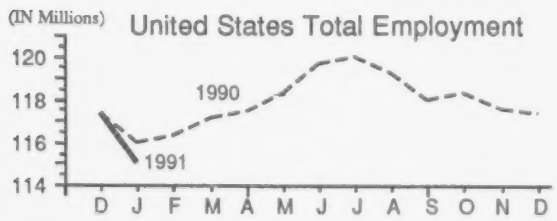
Historical Labor Force and Payroll Job Series

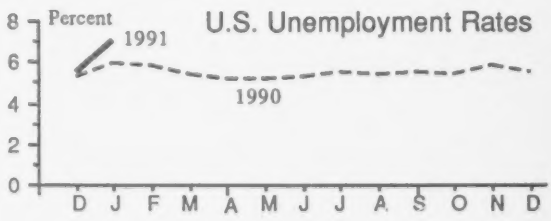


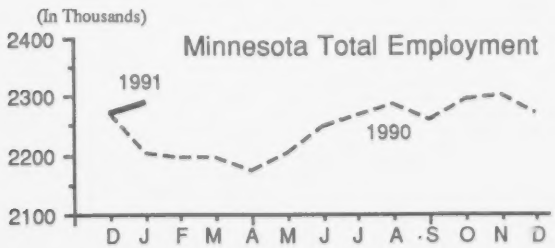
	(in Thousands)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Mn	Labor Force	2110.0	2154.0	2167.0	2176.0	2227.0	2233.0	2230.0	2259.0	2327.0	2343.0	2404.3
	Employment	1985.0	2035.0	1998.0	1998.0	2086.0	2091.0	2111.0	2137.0	2233.0	2241,0	2287.9
	Nonfarm Payroll*	1770.0	1761.3	1707.3	1718.2	1819.8	1865.4	1893.9	1962.5	2028.0	2086.8	2126.4
	Unemployment	125.0	119.0	170.0	178.0	1451.0	133.0	119.0	122.0	94.0	102.0	116.4
	Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.5	7.8	8.2	6.3	6.0	5.3	5.4	4.0	4.4	4.8
U.S.	Labor Force	106940	108670	110205	111550	113544	115461	117835	119865	121669	123869	124787
	Employment	99303	100397	99526	100834	105005	107150	109598	112440	114968	117342	117914
	Nonfarm Payroll*	90406	91156	89566	90200	94496	97519	99525	102200	105536	108413	110330
	Unemployment	7637	8273	10678	10717	8539	8312	8237	7425	6700	6528	6874
	Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.6	9.7	9.6	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.5

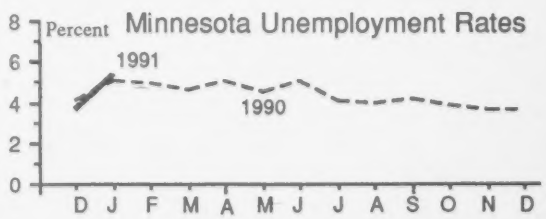
* Total employment is an estimate of the number of working Minnesotans; nonfarm payroll jobs are establishment based and reflect multiple job holding.

Total Employment & Unemployment Rates, 1990 & 1991









Forecasts of Real GNP and Minnesota Employment

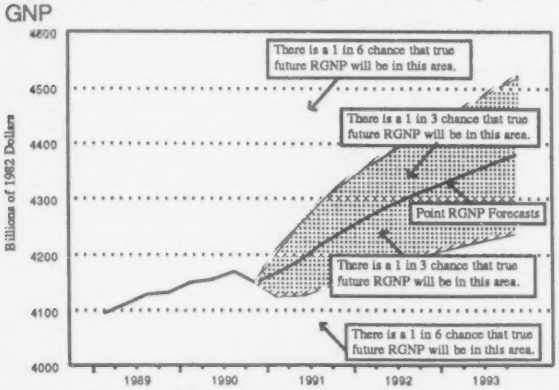
Recent articles in *Forbes* and *Business Week* reported that forecasters in corporate America were losing favor and their jobs. We suggest that this may be because they and those they report to did not adequately consider that forecasts are not really about single numbers, one for each of several time periods in the periods. Forecasts are more fundamentally a statement about an entire distribution of possible values for each future time period. Forecasts are simply a "best bet" about which out of all of these possible values will be the one that will actually occur. Forecasts like all bets are a risky business. Yet forecast reporting is usually limited to presentation of a series of single numbers. This implicitly understates the risk.

The single values reported for each period are what are called "point forecasts". The discrepancy between the forecast value and the actual value is the risk of error in the forecast.

We believe that in addition to the point forecast, forecasters have an obligation to present what we will call the risk region. We define this region to be the area that has a 2 in 3 chance of including the true value. In the figures below it is shaded. In the table, this interval can be obtained by adding and subtracting from the point forecast the value that is presented to the right of it.

Figure 1 (Real GNP) and Figure 2 (total Minnesota Wage and Salary Employment) do this. This follows the practice of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank. The size of the shaded areas suggests that forecasts be taken with caution.

Figure 1: The National Economy As Indicated by Real GNP


There is a 1 in 6 chance that true future RGNP will be in this area.
There is a 1 in 3 chance that true future RGNP will be in this area.
Point RGNP Forecasts
There is a 1 in 3 chance that true future RGNP will be in this area.
There is a 1 in 6 chance that true future RGNP will be in this area.
Billions of 1982 Dollars
4600
4500
4400
4300
4200
4100
4000
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993

Risk data also permits asking hypothetical questions. For example, we might ask what the chances are that RGNP will fall again in the first quarter of 1991, thus meeting the quantitative definition of a recession. Figure 1 indicates that

Figure 2: Total Minnesota Nonfarm Employment

There is a 1 in 6 chance that true future Empl. will be in this area.
There is a 1 in 3 chance that true future Empl. will be in this area.
Point Empl. Forecasts
There is a 1 in 3 chance that true future Empl. will be in this area.
There is a 1 in 6 chance the true future Empl. will be in this area.
Thousands of Jobs
2400
2350
2300
2250
2200
2150
2100
2050
2000
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993

the chances are pretty good: About 32 percent. Another application might ask what the chances are that State revenue will be less than some value.

The table below gives actual and point forecast values for RGNP and MN Employment.

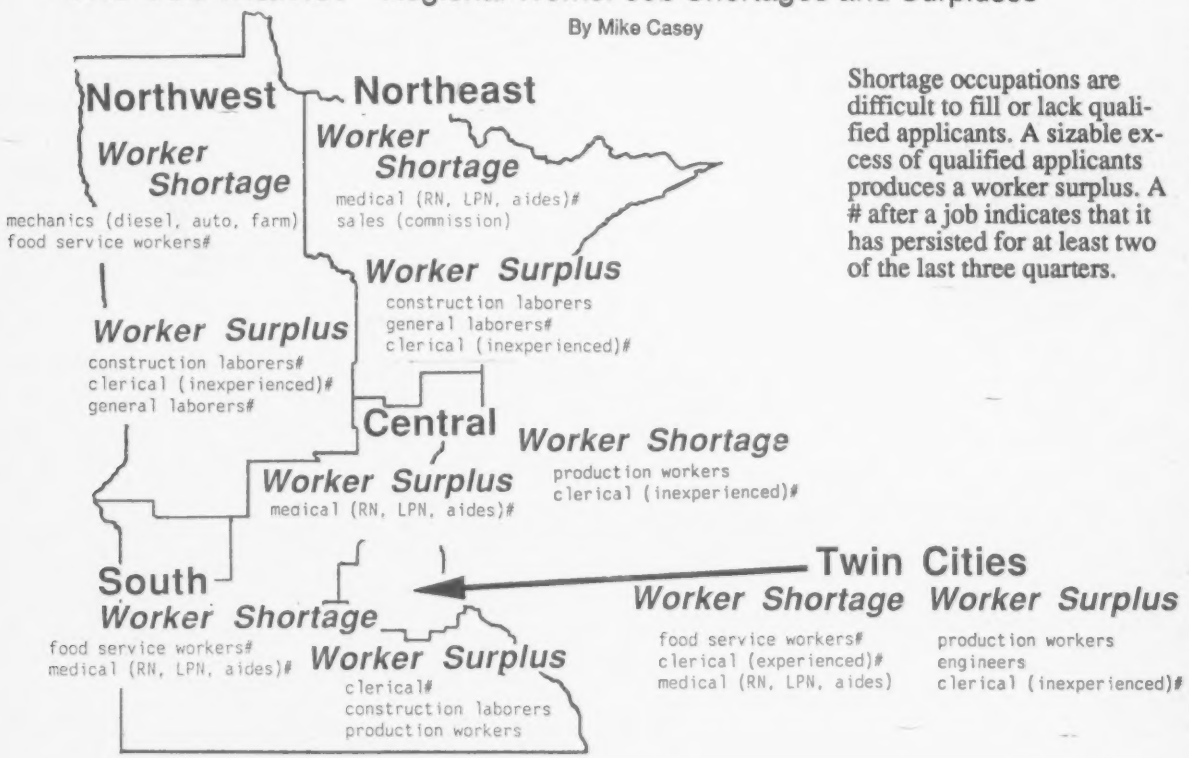
Year: Qtr	Real GNP (Seasonally Adj Billions)	MN Employment (Not S.A. Thousands)
Actual Estimates		
1990: 4th Qtr.	4149.50	2150.68
Point Forecasts With Risk Region Boundary		
1991: 1st Qtr.	4168.65 ± 42	2102.66 ± 16
1991: 2nd Qtr.	4190.38 ± 62	2162.65 ± 23
1991: 3rd Qtr.	4216.86 ± 77	2166.51 ± 26
1991: 4th Qtr.	4241.55 ± 87	2184.49 ± 29
1992: 1st Qtr.	4264.96 ± 94	2142.14 ± 35
1992: 2nd Qtr.	4284.28 ± 97	2206.73 ± 39
1992: 3rd Qtr.	4301.52 ±105	2214.05 ± 40
1992: 4th Qtr.	4317.91 ±113	2232.33 ± 42
Percent Change		
1991	2.31%	1.88%
1992	1.62%	2.16%

One period ahead forecasts for 1990:4 were off by 0.61% for employment and 1.02% for RGNP. The relative increase in the RGNP error is an indication that the fourth quarter was witnessing a change in the direction of growth in the economy.

by Charles Cline

The Job Market - Regional Worker Job Shortages and Surpluses

By Mike Casey



Shortage occupations are difficult to fill or lack qualified applicants. A sizable excess of qualified applicants produces a worker surplus. A # after a job indicates that it has persisted for at least two of the last three quarters.

Consumer Price Indexes (CPI-U)

CPI-U % Change From a Year Ago

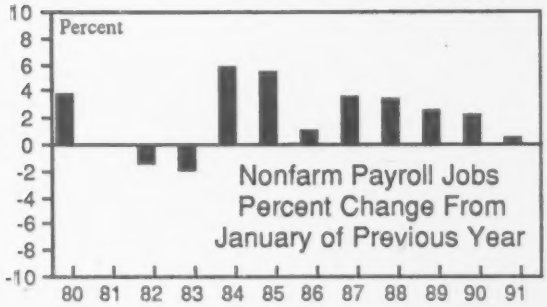
	US	Twin Cities
1990		
Jan	5.2	
Feb	5.3	
Mar	5.2	1st
Apr	4.7	Half
May	4.4	Av.
June	4.7	4.3
Jul	4.8	
Aug	5.6	2nd
Sep	6.2	Half
Oct	6.3	Av.
Nov	6.3	3.8
Dec	6.1	
A.A.	5.4	4.1
1991		
Jan	5.7	

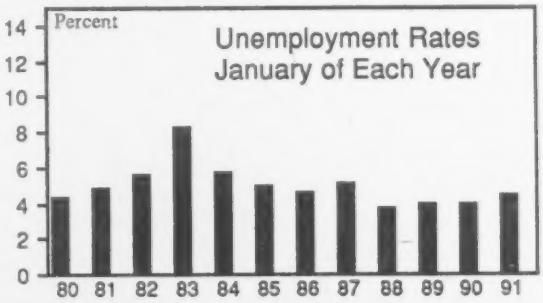
Twin Cities CPI data, which is available only for the first and second half of each year, is considered to be less reliable than the U.S. series. For gauging state price changes the U.S. CPI is best. Both the U.S. and Twin Cities indexes (CPI-W and CPI-U are available by calling (612) 296-6545.

Areas of the State

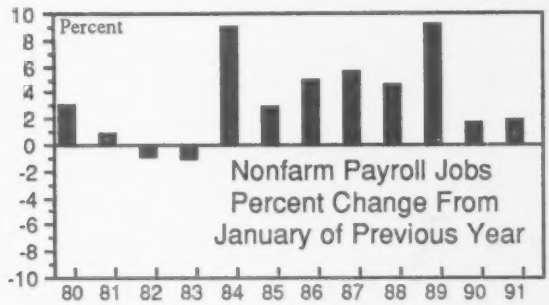
Nonfarm Jobs & Unemployment Rates for MN Metro Areas

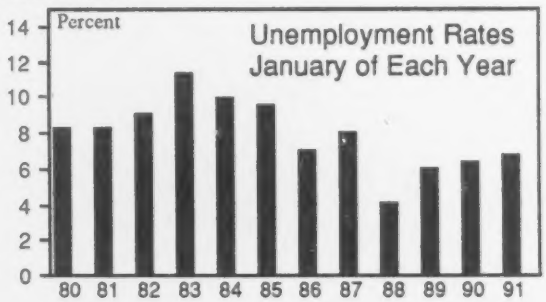
Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA



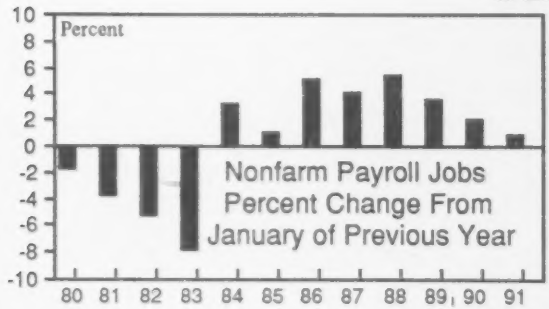


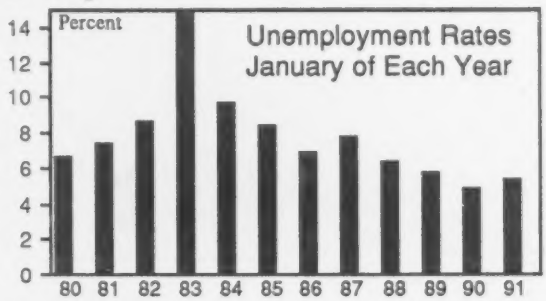
St. Cloud MSA



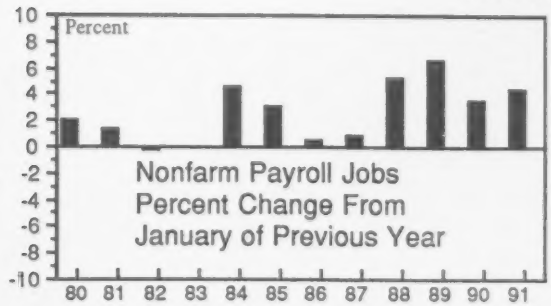


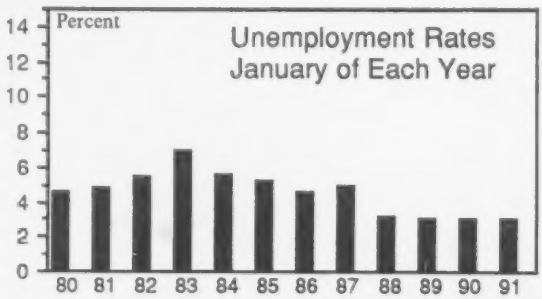
Duluth City





Rochester MSA





Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA

A Bleak Midwinter Labor Market

The unemployment rate in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area rose to 4.4% in January. While the increase of 0.3 of a percentage point is less than half the average increase between these months, and the rate remains well below the national level of 7.0%, there are several indications that the local labor market is in the weakest condition since 1986 or even the severe recession of 1982-83.

For example, the number of job openings received by the Minnesota Job Service in the Twin Cities in January was at it lowest level for the month since 1986. The sharpest declines occurred in the demand for clerical and service help, down by over 40% from last year. Similarly, the Conference Boards Help Wanted Index dropped sharply in November and December to its lowest level since 1983. The December index is about 36% below the year ago level.

A look at the trends in nonfarm payroll jobs in the Twin Cities shows a continuation of the slowdown which began last spring. A year ago job growth was 2.2%. In January 1991 it slowed to 0.5%. Hardest hit sectors in January were construction, durable-goods manufacturing and wholesale trade. The number of residential building permits issued in the metropolitan area during 1990 was down nearly 14%, the lowest since 1982. Between December and January, seven of the nine durable goods industry groups lost jobs. Thankfully, the nondurable-goods division, particularly food products and printing/publishing, has provided some stability in the manufacturing sector.

January job cutbacks were also reported in nearly all service-producing industry categories. Nevertheless, most of these were seasonal. In retail trade, the post-holiday trimmings were actually below normal because holiday hiring was feeble.

As of this writing, the quick conclusion of Desert Storm should be a psychological boost to consumers. Still, tight credit, concern about job security during the recession, and government spending cutbacks will continue to dampen the economy throughout the next several months.

By Bruce Steuernagel

LABOR FORCE DATA

	Employment			Unemployment			Unemp. Rate		
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990
Mpls-St. Paul	1,349,837	1,359,179	1,330,041	61,716	58,657	55,104	4.4	4.1	4.0
REGION 11	1,267,475	1,275,829	1,248,350	54,538	52,477	49,264	4.1	4.0	3.8
Anoka	130,354	131,213	128,387	7,255	6,654	5,980	5.3	4.8	4.5
Carver	24,289	24,449	23,922	1,296	1,067	1,084	5.1	4.2	4.3
Dakota	142,750	143,691	140,596	6,682	6,160	6,224	4.5	4.1	4.2
Hennepin	599,717	603,670	590,668	23,320	23,013	20,659	3.7	3.7	3.4
Ramsey	268,185	269,953	264,138	10,429	10,414	10,248	3.7	3.7	3.7
Scott	28,717	28,906	28,284	2,005	1,807	1,829	6.5	5.9	6.1
Washington	73,463	73,947	72,355	3,551	3,362	3,240	4.6	4.3	4.3
Chisago	14,014	14,106	13,802	1,447	1,224	1,353	9.4	8.0	8.9
Isanti	11,866	11,944	11,687	1,119	974	891	8.6	7.5	7.1
Wright	32,456	32,670	31,966	3,146	2,763	2,522	8.8	7.8	7.3
St. Croix, WI	24,026	24,630	24,235	1,465	1,220	1,075	5.7	4.7	4.2
Bloomington	56,223	56,594	55,375	2,080	2,079	1,795	3.6	3.5	3.1
Minneapolis	197,775	199,078	194,791	8,183	8,188	7,600	4.0	4.0	3.8
St. Paul	138,276	139,188	136,190	6,436	6,457	6,442	4.4	4.4	4.5

Twin Cities Nonfarm Wage & Salary Jobs, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT 1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS & HOURS & EARNINGS 2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1991	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1991	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1991	Jan. 1990
Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary	1,347.7	1,379.4	1,341.4	-2.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goods Producing	295.3	303.9	302.4	-2.8	-2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	0.4	0.6	0.4	-32.6	-1.0	668.66	671.82	40.5	42.2	16.51	15.92
Construction	40.3	46.2	43.1	-12.6	-6.4	700.82	666.11	37.1	36.7	18.89	18.15
Manufacturing	254.5	257.1	258.9	-1.0	-1.7	488.84	471.06	40.5	40.4	12.07	11.66
Durable Goods	149.6	151.7	155.7	-1.4	-4.0	500.62	480.52	40.8	41.0	12.07	11.72
Lumber and Furniture	8.8	8.8	9.0	-0.8	-2.9	538.72	556.50	37.0	38.3	14.56	14.53
Stone, Clay and Glass	2.4	2.6	2.5	-8.0	-6.6	498.41	482.26	39.4	39.4	12.65	12.24
Primary Metals	4.5	4.6	4.6	-2.2	-0.9	450.30	431.08	39.5	40.1	11.40	10.75
Fabricated Metals	25.6	25.8	26.3	-0.7	-2.5	534.20	489.60	42.6	40.8	12.54	12.00
Industrial Machinery	51.3	52.1	56.4	-1.5	-8.9	532.25	496.43	41.1	41.3	12.95	12.02
Office and Computing	20.8	21.4	25.1	-2.8	-17.1	602.50	529.98	42.7	43.8	14.11	12.10
Electronic Equipment	18.4	18.7	18.6	-1.6	-1.1	426.13	411.26	40.7	40.8	10.47	10.08
Transportation Equipment	5.1	5.1	4.2	-0.1	21.0	576.46	669.85	37.9	43.3	15.21	15.47
Instruments and Related	29.4	29.7	30.2	-1.1	-2.5	473.05	463.49	41.9	42.6	11.29	10.88
Misc. Manufacturing	4.1	4.3	4.0	-5.4	1.2	454.66	477.99	37.7	40.1	12.06	11.92
Nondurable Goods	105.0	105.4	103.1	-0.4	1.8	472.00	458.57	40.0	39.6	11.80	11.58
Food & Beverage Products	18.3	18.3	18.1	0.0	1.0	484.22	471.83	41.6	41.1	11.64	11.48
Paper Products	26.1	26.1	25.8	-0.2	1.2	522.07	504.53	41.9	41.8	12.45	12.07
Printing and Publishing	37.7	38.0	36.1	-0.7	4.4	440.42	442.55	38.0	37.6	11.59	11.77
Chemicals and Petroleum	9.8	9.8	9.7	0.0	1.8	592.86	560.60	41.0	39.9	14.46	14.05
Rubber and Plastic	11.0	11.1	11.0	-0.4	0.6	432.07	393.62	40.8	39.8	10.59	9.89
Service Producing	1,052.5	1,075.5	1,039.0	-2.1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transp. Comm., & Util.	75.5	77.4	75.6	-2.5	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	54.0	56.0	53.7	-3.6	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	16.1	17.6	17.1	-8.3	-6.0	395.89	395.96	30.5	31.5	12.96	12.57
Communication & Utilities	21.4	21.4	21.8	0.2	-1.7	609.55	568.88	38.8	37.9	15.71	15.01
Trade	320.8	333.7	324.9	-3.9	-1.3	274.05	258.08	29.0	28.9	9.45	8.93
Wholesale	81.6	83.2	82.9	-2.0	-1.6	472.00	439.76	37.7	36.8	12.52	11.95
Retail	239.2	250.4	242.0	-4.5	-1.1	214.37	202.99	26.4	26.5	8.12	7.66
Building Materials	9.8	10.1	10.1	-3.0	-2.2	383.77	378.38	35.6	36.7	10.78	10.31
General Merchandise	40.2	42.3	42.6	-5.0	-5.7	195.44	190.56	24.4	24.4	8.01	7.81
Food Stores	29.8	30.9	29.2	-3.8	1.9	262.13	251.02	28.4	28.3	9.23	8.87
Automotive	24.8	25.0	25.1	-0.6	-1.1	338.04	325.94	36.0	35.7	9.39	9.13
Appparel	13.4	14.5	14.0	-7.9	-4.8	123.35	115.17	19.8	19.1	6.23	6.03
Home Furnishings	10.7	11.4	11.1	-6.4	-3.6	318.86	288.81	29.8	29.5	10.70	9.79
Eating and Drinking	79.2	82.5	78.6	-4.0	0.7	147.35	131.90	22.6	23.1	6.52	5.71
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	96.5	97.2	96.0	-0.8	0.5						
Finance	40.6	40.6	41.2	0.1	-1.4						
Insurance	39.1	39.3	38.3	-0.5	2.0						
Real Estate	16.7	17.3	16.5	-3.5	1.6						
Services	370.5	375.8	358.3	-1.4	3.4						
Personal Services	17.8	18.1	17.6	-1.7	1.1						
Business Services	78.6	81.4	77.5	-3.5	1.4						
Repair Services	17.4	17.3	17.3	0.9	0.4						
Health Services	96.2	96.2	92.9	0.0	3.5						
Nursing Homes	22.7	22.9	22.6	-0.9	0.3						
Hospitals	33.9	33.8	33.1	0.3	2.4						
Legal Services	13.1	13.1	12.4	-0.2	5.0						
Private Education	19.1	19.8	18.2	-3.5	5.3						
Government	189.2	191.4	184.2	-1.1	2.7						
Federal	21.2	21.2	21.6	0.1	-1.6						
State	55.2	55.9	54.4	-1.3	1.4						
Education	31.3	32.0	30.6	-2.4	2.0						
Local	112.8	114.3	108.3	-1.3	4.2						
Education	60.8	62.6	59.1	-2.8	2.9						

Note: Not all industry sub-groups are shown for every major industry category.

1/ Totals may not add because of roundings.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Southern Minnesota

LABOR FORCE DATA	Employment			Unemployment			Unemp. Rate		
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990
REGION 6W	24,482	24,889	23,463	1,733	1,465	1,684	6.6	5.6	6.7
Big Stone	2,819	2,816	2,768	211	166	198	7.0	5.6	6.7
Chippewa	7,030	7,220	6,533	564	412	560	7.4	5.4	7.9
Lac Qui Parle	4,198	4,190	4,063	221	199	220	5.0	4.5	5.1
Swift	4,672	4,791	4,642	387	363	345	7.6	7.0	6.9
Yellow Medicine	5,763	5,872	5,457	350	325	361	5.7	5.2	6.2
REGION 8	62,652	63,200	59,758	3,409	3,368	3,296	5.2	5.1	5.2
Cottonwood	6,308	6,373	6,063	405	400	300	6.0	5.9	4.7
Jackson	5,722	5,701	5,333	321	322	282	5.3	5.3	5.0
Lincoln	3,324	3,404	3,166	252	239	256	7.0	6.6	7.5
Lyon	12,590	12,759	12,07[illegible]	652	784	773	5.1	5.8	6.0
Murray	4,767	4,835	4,566	356	284	382	6.9	5.5	7.7
Nobles	12,338	12,364	11,495	477	503	434	3.7	3.9	3.6
Pipestone	4,984	5,013	5,014	340	302	317	6.4	5.7	5.9
Redwood	7,606	7,738	7,407	381	378	374	4.8	4.7	4.8
Rock	5,013	5,013	4,638	194	156	180	3.7	3.0	3.7
REGION 9	111,169	112,530	106,950	6,245	5,721	5,514	5.3	4.8	4.9
Blue Earth	28,894	29,081	28,073	1,070	1,103	1,020	3.6	3.7	3.5
Brown	13,959	14,223	13,211	917	722	801	6.2	4.8	5.7
Faribault	7,500	7,625	7,412	644	564	534	7.9	6.9	6.7
LeSueur	10,364	10,623	10,115	1,056	934	663	9.2	8.1	8.0
Martin	11,589	11,856	10,906	740	659	640	6.0	5.3	5.5
Nicollet	15,772	15,875	15,325	545	558	564	3.4	3.4	3.5
Sibley	6,895	6,948	6,663	523	453	506	7.1	6.1	7.1
Waseca	10,003	9,990	9,271	449	451	343	4.3	4.3	3.6
Watonwan	6,193	6,309	5,968	298	277	223	4.6	4.2	3.6
REGION 10	226,234	225,783	218,200	11,408	10,844	9,823	4.8	4.6	4.3
Dodge	8,040	8,233	7,953	688	609	546	7.9	6.9	6.4
Fillmore	9,879	9,990	9,476	739	591	637	7.0	5.6	6.3
Freeborn	16,064	15,361	16,301	1,330	1,429	1,098	7.6	8.5	6.3
Goodhue	21,929	21,855	21,046	1,014	968	894	4.4	4.2	4.1
Houston	9,690	9,634	9,237	522	419	496	5.1	4.2	5.1
Mower	18,214	18,221	17,030	810	786	787	4.3	4.1	4.4
Olmsted	64,298	63,633	60,939	2,068	2,117	1,923	3.1	3.2	3.1
Rice	27,710	28,031	26,841	1,410	1,342	1,158	4.8	4.6	4.1
Steele	16,378	16,235	15,730	811	731	554	4.7	4.3	3.4
Wabasha	8,069	8,357	8,030	626	552	596	7.2	6.2	6.9
Winona	25,963	26,003	25,617	1,386	1,300	1,134	5.1	4.8	4.2
Rochester City	40,003	39,714	37,913	1,414	1,451	1,291	3.4	3.5	3.3

ROCHESTER MSA NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	Employment			% Change From	
Industry	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary	66,256	66,767	63,480	-0.8	4.4
Goods Producing	13,727	13,927	13,626	-1.4	0.7
Construction and Mining	2,021	2,197	1,806	-8.0	6.0
Manufacturing	11,706	11,730	11,720	-0.2	-0.1
Durable Goods	9,861	9,889	9,954	-0.3	-0.9
Nondurable Goods	1,845	1,841	1,766	0.2	4.5
Service Producing	52,529	52,840	49,854	-0.6	5.4
Transp., Comm., & Util.	1,892	1,921	1,867	-1.5	1.3
Trade	13,448	13,909	12,705	-3.3	5.8
Wholesale	1,592	1,602	1,513	-0.6	5.2
Retail	11,856	12,307	11,192	-3.7	5.9
Finan., Insur., & Re. Estate	1,807	1,786	1,737	1.2	4.0
Services	28,485	28,275	27,121	0.7	5.4
Health	19,295	19,169	18,199	0.7	6.0
Other Services	9,190	9,106	8,922	0.9	4.2
Government	6,897	6,949	6,524	-0.7	5.7

Unemployment Rates Barely Rise Over Last January's

Unemployment rates in southern Minnesota barely budged since December or last January. The Rochester MSA's rate for January has been the same since 1988 (3.1%).

Although employment dipped a little over the month, every region gained workers over the year. Southern Minnesota, particularly the Rochester MSA, probably remains Minnesota's least recession-affected area.

The Rochester MSA's nonfarm payroll employment normally drops between December, however, and this year was no exception. The loss of 511 jobs was normal. The remaining 66,256 MSA nonfarm jobs pushed January's employment level up a strong 2,776 over the year. That 4.4% increase helps substantiates that the Rochester area still is relatively immune to the recession.

The industries in the MSA that created jobs fastest over the year were retail trade, health services, government, and construction/ mining. Each added about six percent more jobs over the year. With the exception of construction/ mining, all the job gains were in service-producing industries.

Construction/mining and retail trade were the only industries in the MSA to lose a significant percentage of their jobs over the month, and these were seasonal--retail trade almost always leaning down after the holidays.

By Ron Daws

Central and Northwest Minnesota

LABOR FORCE DATA	Employment			Unemployment			Unemp. Rate		
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990
REGION 1	41,436	42,363	40,029	5,392	4,843	4,407	11.5	10.3	9.9
Kittson	2,475	2,491	2,361	291	272	291	10.5	9.8	11.0
Marshall	4,590	4,625	4,453	1,118	939	941	19.6	16.9	17.4
Norman	3,512	3,570	3,429	324	271	298	8.4	7.1	8.0
Pennington	6,385	7,017	6,172	948	755	761	12.9	9.7	11.0
Polk	14,137	14,398	13,965	1,174	1,048	1,075	7.7	6.8	7.1
Red Lake	1,420	1,465	1,341	395	311	393	21.8	17.5	22.7
Roseau	8,917	8,797	8,308	1,142	1,247	648	11.4	12.4	7.2
REGION 2	30,450	30,419	29,249	3,393	2,784	2,952	10.0	8.4	9.2
Beltrami	16,516	16,461	15,649	1,265	1,115	1,098	7.1	6.3	6.6
Clearwater	3,128	3,163	3,083	922	658	799	22.8	17.2	20.6
Hubbard	6,308	6,408	6,219	817	674	704	11.5	9.5	10.2
Lake of Woods	2,054	2,036	1,916	82	76	93	3.8	3.6	4.6
Mahnomen	2,444	2,351	2,382	307	261	258	11.2	10.0	9.8
REGION 4	96,889	98,004	93,036	7,554	6,397	6,609	7.2	6.1	6.6
Becker	13,262	13,504	12,804	1,284	1,177	1,232	8.8	8.0	8.8
Clay	25,366	25,550	24,185	1,905	1,213	1,276	7.0	4.5	5.0
Douglas	15,243	15,302	14,828	954	891	903	5.9	5.5	5.7
Grant	3,017	3,023	2,856	292	246	257	8.8	7.5	8.3
Otter Tail	24,840	25,175	23,509	2,096	1,922	1,994	7.8	7.1	7.8
Pope	4,657	4,887	4,520	382	378	352	7.6	7.2	7.2
Stevens	5,111	5,195	5,008	291	253	268	5.4	4.6	5.1
Traverse	2,098	2,121	2,004	154	135	156	6.8	6.0	7.2
Wilkin	3,295	3,247	3,322	196	182	171	5.6	5.3	4.9
REGION 5	57,197	58,256	55,940	6,264	5,698	5,704	9.9	8.9	9.3
Cass	7,849	7,919	7,555	1,167	998	1,080	12.9	11.2	12.5
Crow Wing	20,304	20,867	20,184	1,823	1,618	1,771	8.2	7.2	8.1
Morrison	13,594	13,708	13,237	1,691	1,576	1,435	11.1	10.3	9.8
Todd	10,699	10,981	10,225	1,072	1,010	956	9.1	8.4	8.6
Wadena	4,751	4,781	4,739	511	496	462	9.7	9.4	8.9
REGION 6E	54,482	54,852	52,354	3,686	3,305	3,244	6.3	5.7	5.8
Kandiyohi	20,370	20,569	19,449	1,126	972	943	5.2	4.5	4.6
McLeod	16,753	16,877	16,348	958	878	861	5.4	4.9	5.0
Meeker	8,730	8,768	8,229	1,009	888	803	10.4	9.2	8.9
Renville	8,629	8,638	8,328	593	567	637	6.4	6.2	7.1
REGION 7E	50,596	50,966	49,501	5,503	4,811	4,902	9.8	8.6	9.0
Chisago	14,014	14,106	13,802	1,447	1,224	1,353	9.4	8.0	8.9
Isanti	11,866	11,944	11,687	1,119	974	891	8.6	7.5	7.1
Kanabec	5,137	5,165	5,194	752	703	711	12.8	12.0	12.0
Mille Lacs	10,068	10,142	9,581	901	802	804	8.2	7.3	7.7
Pine	9,511	9,609	9,237	1,284	1,108	1,143	11.9	10.3	11.0
REGION 7W	130,144	128,156	127,196	10,133	9,053	8,905	7.2	6.6	6.5
Benton	15,406	15,059	15,019	1,207	1,121	1,081	7.3	6.9	6.7
Sherburne	18,934	18,507	18,457	1,741	1,767	1,346	8.4	8.7	6.8
Stearns	63,348	61,920	61,754	4,039	3,402	3,956	6.0	5.2	6.0
Wright	32,456	32,670	31,966	3,146	2,763	2,522	8.8	7.8	7.3
St. Cloud MSA	97,688	95,487	95,230	6,987	6,290	6,385	6.7	6.2	6.3

ST. CLOUD MSA NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	Employment			% Change From	
Industry	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary	78,417	80,603	76,978	-2.7	1.9
Goods Producing	17,136	17,831	16,502	-3.9	3.8
Construction and Mining	2,589	3,323	2,941	-22.1	-12.0
Manufacturing	14,547	14,508	13,561	0.3	7.3
Durable Goods	8,434	8,304	8,125	1.6	3.8
Nondurable Goods	6,113	6,204	5,436	-1.5	12.5
Service Producing	61,281	62,772	60,476	-2.4	1.3
Transp., Comm., & Util.	3,845	3,917	3,730	-1.8	3.1
Trade	23,228	24,118	23,466	-3.7	-1.0
Wholesale	3,656	3,652	3,631	0.1	0.7
Retail	19,572	20,466	19,835	-4.4	-1.3
Finan., Insur., & Re. Estate	2,509	2,532	2,443	-0.9	2.7
Services	18,012	18,374	17,195	-2.0	4.8
Health	6,017	5,986	5,465	0.5	10.1
Other Services	11,995	12,388	11,730	-3.2	2.3
Government	13,687	13,831	13,642	-1.0	0.3

Unemployment Rates Creeping Upward

Unemployment rates seem to be rising. In the St. Cloud MSA, for example, the January unemployment rate has been equal to or higher than the previous January's since 1988. Job growth during January tapered off in 1990 and 1991.

The rise in unemployment rates between December and January is largely seasonal, but rates this year have also been higher than the same months last year. While labor force data is imprecise, when trends persist over time, they warrant notice.

One noticeable development is that while the St. Cloud MSA's employment grew by 2.6% over the year, growth in the rest of the regions averaged 3.4%. Is the St. Cloud area losing some of its ability to lure jobs and business away from surrounding rural areas? Future statistics will tell.

Establishment-based payroll job figures tell much the same story. Jobs in the St. Cloud MSA dropped by 2,196 between December and January, about normal for this time of the year. The increase over January 1990, however, at 1.9% or 1,439 jobs, was less than it has been. Over the past four years, payroll jobs have risen an average of five percent over the previous January. This continues the trend of smaller over-the-year increases begun early in 1990.

Construction/mining employed 352 fewer workers this January than last January, and the loss of 305 general merchandising jobs (that netted 263 fewer jobs across the whole retail trade sector) were the main reasons.

Countering those losses was a strong influx of 12.5% more nondurable goods manufacturing jobs, and 10.1% more health service jobs over the year. Combined, these two industries accounted for 1,219 of the 1,439 additional payroll jobs the MSA added.

By Ron Daws

Northeast Minnesota

Unemployment Rates Edge Upward While Employment Growth Slows

Unemployment rates continue to rise over comparable year-ago levels although the region and Duluth still seems able to create jobs. Total employment was up 2.4% over the year in Region 3. Duluth's total employment was up 3.5%, but the more reliable indicator-- nonfarm payroll jobs--was up only 0.9% over the year. Over the month, unemployment rates rose across the region, but most of this was seasonal.

The slight drop in Duluth's nonfarm payroll jobs over the month was in line with past years, but the 449 or 0.9% gain over the year was weak. It may be that Duluth's ability to create jobs is bowing to recessionary pressures. Still, Duluth has made exemplary job gains in several industries. Between 1986 and 1990, both the nondurable goods manufacturing and the services industries added about one-quarter more jobs. Between January 1990 and January 1991, nondurable goods manufacturing increased another 6.5%, and services added 5.9% more jobs.

Other strong job creators between 1986 and 1990 have been transportation/communications/ utilities (up 13.1%), and retail trade (up 10.6%). Between January 1990 and January 1991, transportation/ communications/utilities lost 3.6% of its jobs, and trade added 4.1% more of them.

Since December, Duluth lost jobs fastest in nondurable goods manufacturing (down 4.4%), and retail trade (down 3.2%). The drop in retail trade eliminated 340 jobs over the month.

By Ron Daws

LABOR FORCE DATA

	Employment			Unemployment			Unemp. Rate		
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990
REGION 3	138,239	139,476	134,804	11,306	9,956	10,144	7.6	6.7	7.0
Aitkin	5,090	5,143	4,889	699	632	666	12.1	10.9	12.0
Carlton	12,387	12,728	11,842	1,109	960	1,012	8.2	7.0	7.9
Cook	2,532	2,477	2,444	209	184	255	7.6	6.9	9.4
Itasca	16,550	17,045	16,045	1,782	1,508	1,730	9.7	8.1	9.7
Koochiching	8,504	8,620	9,363	843	708	406	9.0	7.6	4.2
Lake	4,015	4,260	4,091	454	375	300	10.2	8.1	6.8
St. Louis	89,161	89,203	86,130	6,210	5,589	5,775	6.5	5.9	6.3
City of Duluth	38,708	38,727	37,392	2,156	1,913	1,883	5.3	4.7	4.8
Balance St. Louis	50,453	50,476	48,738	4,054	3,676	3,892	7.4	6.8	7.4

DULUTH & DULUTH-SUPERIOR MSA NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	DULUTH Employment			DULUTH % Change From		DULUTH SUPERIOR Employment			DULUTH SUPERIOR % Change From	
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Month Ago	Year Ago	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary	49,312	50,145	48,863	-1.7	0.9	97,236	98,690	94,763	-1.5	2.6
Goods Producing	5,498	5,683	5,592	-3.3	-1.7	16,442	17,003	16,498	-3.3	-0.3
Mining	Small combined with construction					5,302	5,395	5,286	-1.7	0.3
Construction	1,489	1,538	1,399	-3.2	6.4	2,794	3,148	2,971	-11.2	-6.0
Manufacturing	4,009	4,145	4,193	-3.3	-4.4	8,346	8,460	8,241	-1.3	1.3
Durable Goods	1,644	1,671	1,543	-1.6	6.5	4,483	4,479	4,243	0.1	5.7
Nondurable Goods	2,365	2,474	2,650	-4.4	-10.8	3,863	3,981	3,998	-3.0	-3.4
Service Producing	43,814	44,462	43,271	-1.5	1.3	80,794	81,687	78,265	-1.1	3.2
Transp., Comm., & Util.	2,983	3,016	3,096	-1.1	-3.6	5,969	6,031	5,732	-1.0	4.1
Trade	12,017	12,348	11,622	-2.7	3.4	24,400	24,808	23,584	-1.6	3.5
Wholesale	1,869	1,860	1,872	0.5	-0.2	3,888	3,868	3,801	0.0	1.8
Retail	10,148	10,488	9,750	-3.2	4.1	20,532	20,940	19,783	-1.9	3.8
Finan., Insur., & Re. Estate	1,918	1,945	1,948	-1.4	-1.5	3,215	3,249	3,192	-1.0	0.7
Services	14,756	14,951	14,246	-1.3	3.6	24,945	25,183	23,784	-0.9	4.9
Health	6,110	6,168	5,768	-0.9	5.9	9,982	10,081	9,424	-1.0	5.9
Other Services	8,646	8,783	8,478	-1.6	2.0	14,963	15,102	14,360	-0.9	4.2
Government	12,140	12,202	12,359	-0.5	-1.8	22,265	22,416	21,973	-0.7	1.3

Research Summaries

Index of "Review" Topics

For the benefit of readers who would like to reference topics covered in past issues of the "**Review**", we list them below. Because labor market information tends to become outdated relatively quickly, we have restricted the list to the past two years' publications. To get copies of past issues, please phone (612) 296-6545 or write to the Research and Statistics Office at the address on the back cover.

FEATURE TITLES:

FEB 89	**The Race Between Wage And Price Hikes: Who's Winning?**
MAY 89	**Minnesota's Dislocated Workers**
AUG 89	**Labor Shortages: Crisis Or Crying Wolf**
NOV 89	**Minnesota Careers** (Describes a new guide to 200 careers. For students and others making career plans).
FEB 90	**1989: Annual Average Unemployment Rate And Industry Data**
JUN 90	**Helping The Unemployed Get Back To Work**
SEP 90	**Minnesota Job Trends In The 80's**
DEC 90	**Clear As Mud** (Discusses how and why the total employment series and the nonfarm payroll job series often don't agree).

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK:

MAY 89	**The Employment Outlook In Minnesota's Regions**
AUG 89	**Do Future Jobs Really Require More Education?**
NOV 89	**Jobs In Fast Growth, Pretty-Well-Paying Industries**
FEB 90	**Update: Computer Industries, Occupations**
JUN 90	**Want Work In The Public Sector?**
SEP 90	**Is A High School Education Enough?**
DEC 90	**Occupational Trends In Unemployment**

RESEARCH SUMMARIES:

FEB 89	**Refiguring The Unemployment Figures**
MAY 89	**Job Gains Among States**
NOV 89	**1988 Economic Conditions Strong In The Twin Cities Metropolitan Area**
FEB 90	**Economic Conditions In Northeastern Minnesota**
SEP 90	**High Skill, High Wages, High Productivity, Or...**
DEC 90	**Worker Dislocation: The Human Cost Of Change**

Feature Article

1990: Annual Labor Force Highlights

The U.S. unemployment rate averaged 5.5% in 1990. Unemployment rose in the second half of the year.

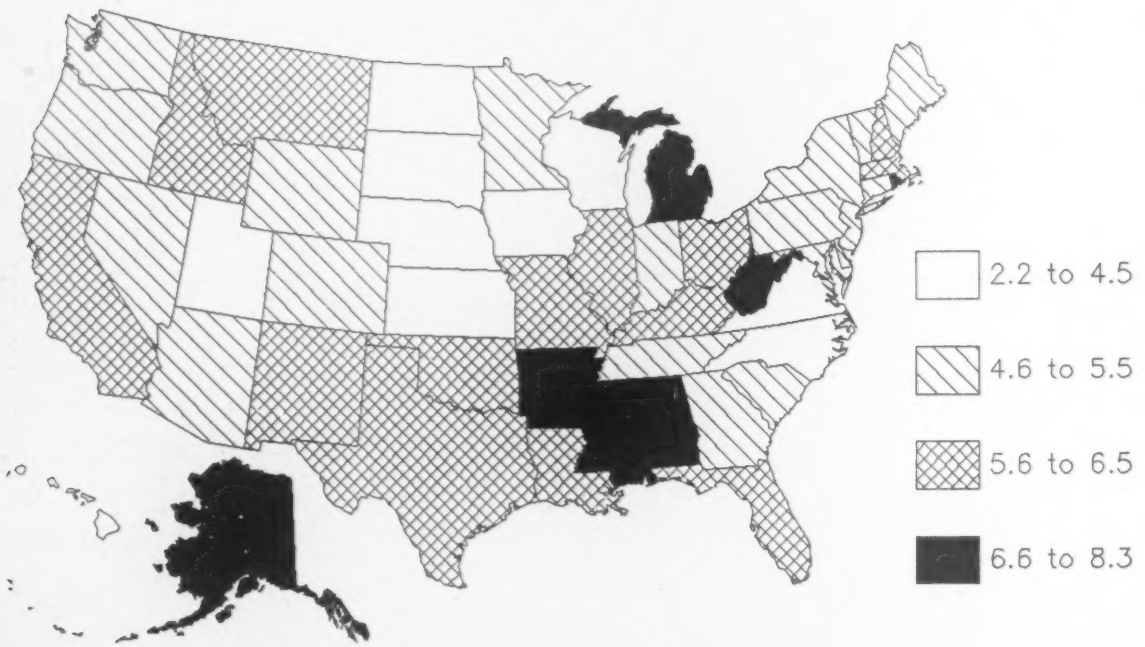
The increase of 0.2 of a percentage point in the U.S. jobless rate since 1989 occurred mostly among teens and adult men. The 1990 rate for teens was 15.5; adult men 4.9; adult women 4.8; Whites 4.7; Blacks 11.3; and Hispanics 8.0.

The 1990 national unemployment rate ranged from 2.3 for government and self-employed workers to 11.1% for construction. The rate rose most for construction, up from 10% last year.

National unemployment rates among occupations ranged from 1.9% for professional specialty occupations to 18.1% for construction laborers in 1990.

For the second consecutive year, the unemployment rate increased most in the New England states. It decreased most in Louisiana and Washington. Compared to 1989, 27 states and the District of Columbia had higher unemployment rates in 1990; 20 states had lower rates; 3 were unchanged.

1990 State Unemployment Rates



LABOR FORCE DATA: MINNESOTA, MSAs, REGIONS & COUNTIES

Area or County	Annual Average 1990			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemp-ment	Unemp Rate
MINNESOTA	2,404,000	2,288,000	116,000	4.8
REGION 1	45,277	41,693	3,584	7.9
Kittson	2,678	2,451	227	8.5
Marshall	5,249	4,566	683	13.0
Norman	3,776	3,530	246	6.5
Pennington	7,233	6,630	603	8.3
Polk	15,258	14,147	1,111	7.3
Red Lake	1,750	1,464	286	16.3
Roseau	9,333	8,905	428	4.6
REGION 2	33,176	30,670	2,506	7.6
Beltrami	17,242	16,206	1,036	6.0
Clearwater	3,812	3,254	558	14.6
Hubbard	7,522	6,901	621	8.3
Lake of Woods	2,047	1,972	75	3.7
Mahnomen	2,553	2,337	216	8.5
REGION 3	149,370	139,509	9,861	6.6
Aitkin	5,654	5,107	547	9.7
Carlton	13,317	12,366	951	7.1
Cook	2,854	2,662	192	6.7
Itasca	18,345	16,674	1,671	9.1
Koochiching	10,721	10,136	585	5.5
Lake	4,667	4,338	329	7.0
St. Louis	93,812	88,226	5,586	6.0
Duluth-Superior MSA	119,293	112,815	6,478	5.4
Duluth	40,400	38,302	2,098	5.2
Balance St. Louis	53,412	49,924	3,488	6.5
REGION 4	102,436	96,991	5,445	5.3
Becker	14,564	13,554	1,010	6.9
Clay	26,039	24,958	1,081	4.2
Douglas	15,979	15,187	792	5.0
Grant	3,155	2,943	212	6.7
Otter Tail	26,611	25,047	1,564	5.9
Pope	5,035	4,713	322	6.4
Stevens	5,322	5,140	182	3.4
Traverse	2,221	2,103	118	5.3
Wilkin	3,510	3,346	164	4.7
REGION 5	64,081	59,090	4,991	7.8
Cass	9,317	8,412	905	9.7
Crow Wing	22,947	21,519	1,428	6.2
Morrison	15,132	13,780	1,352	8.9
Todd	11,507	10,625	882	7.7
Wadena	5,178	4,754	424	8.2
REGION 6E	57,500	54,524	2,976	5.2
Kandiyohi	21,002	20,151	851	4.1
McLeod	17,746	16,905	841	4.7
Meeker	9,262	8,550	712	7.7
Renville	9,490	8,918	572	6.0
REGION 6W	25,532	24,347	1,185	4.6
Big Stone	2,976	2,832	144	4.8
Chippewa	7,296	6,947	349	4.8
Lac Qui Parle	4,261	4,091	170	4.0
Swift	5,016	4,750	266	5.3
Yellow Medicine	5,983	5,727	256	4.3
REGION 7E	55,129	51,007	4,122	7.5
Chisago	15,103	14,012	1,091	7.2
Isanti	12,654	11,864	790	6.2
Kanabec	5,950	5,309	641	10.8
Mille Lacs	10,700	10,045	655	6.1
Pine	10,722	9,777	945	8.8

Area or County	Annual Average 1990			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemp-ment	Unemp Rate
REGION 7W	135,666	127,768	7,898	5.8
Benton	16,053	15,032	1,021	6.4
Sherburne	19,803	18,474	1,329	6.7
Stearns	65,246	61,810	3,436	5.3
Wright	34,564	32,452	2,112	6.1
St. Cloud MSA	101,102	95,316	5,786	5.7
St. Cloud	27,938	26,353	1,585	5.7
REGION 8	64,476	61,538	2,938	4.6
Cottonwood	6,538	6,120	418	6.4
Jackson	5,839	5,554	285	4.9
Lincoln	3,439	3,248	191	5.6
Lyon	13,037	12,478	559	4.3
Murray	5,070	4,801	269	5.3
Nobles	12,314	11,903	411	3.3
Pipestone	5,363	5,047	316	5.9
Redwood	7,901	7,573	328	4.2
Rock	4,975	4,814	161	3.2
REGION 9	115,503	110,607	4,896	4.2
Blue Earth	29,176	28,239	937	3.2
Brown	14,548	13,923	625	4.3
Faribault	8,150	7,706	444	5.4
LeSueur	11,658	10,906	752	6.5
Martin	12,238	11,632	606	5.0
Nicollet	15,952	15,415	537	3.4
Sibley	7,250	6,858	392	5.4
Waseca	10,173	9,802	371	3.6
Watonwan	6,358	6,126	232	3.6
REGION 10	233,434	222,941	10,493	4.5
Dodge	8,664	8,187	477	5.5
Fillmore	10,289	9,738	551	5.4
Freeborn	17,247	15,406	1,841	10.7
Goodhue	22,304	21,407	897	4.0
Houston	9,934	9,540	394	4.0
Mower	18,469	17,694	775	4.2
Olmsted	64,983	62,888	2,095	3.2
Rice	28,703	27,576	1,127	3.9
Steele	16,732	16,105	627	3.7
Wabasha	8,988	8,496	492	5.5
Winona	27,121	25,904	1,217	4.5
Rochester	40,617	39,126	1,491	3.7
REGION 11	1,322,425	1,267,319	55,106	4.2
Anoka	136,942	130,338	6,604	4.8
Carver	25,329	24,286	1,043	4.1
Dakota	148,754	142,732	6,022	4.0
Hennepin	625,152	599,643	25,509	4.1
Ramsey	279,450	268,152	11,298	4.0
Scott	30,224	28,714	1,510	5.0
Washington	76,574	73,454	3,120	4.1
Chisago*	15,103	14,012	1,091	7.2
Isanti*	12,654	11,864	790	6.2
Wright*	34,564	32,452	2,112	6.1
St. Croix, WI	25,481	24,589	892	3.5
MINNEAPOLIS ST. PAUL MSA	1,410,227	1,350,236	59,991	4.3
Bloomington	58,516	56,217	2,299	3.9
Minneapolis	207,165	197,750	9,415	4.5
St. Paul	145,191	138,259	6,932	4.8

* These counties are part of the Twin-Cities MSA and Regions 7-E and 7-W.

Industry Employment Trends

- Total nonfarm payroll jobs in Minnesota increased by 1.9%, the slowest annual rate of growth since 1986 when it increased by only 1.5%.

- With the exception of manufacturing, the average number of jobs increased in all major industry categories. Nearly 8 out of every 10 additional jobs were in the service or government industries.

- Manufacturing jobs declined slightly in 1990. The loss was concentrated again in the Twin Cities metropolitan area computer industry which trimmed nearly 5,100 jobs, or 18.2% of its workforce. Job growth in most nondurable-goods manufacturing firms, particularly food, paper and printing, could not offset cutbacks in the computer industry. Most other durable-goods industries experienced small decreases, but electronic equipment and scientific and medical instruments added jobs.

- Mining grew faster than other major industries in 1990 but the number of jobs remains about 45% lower than in 1981.

- Job growth in the services industry slowed from an annual pace of 5.9% in 1989 to 4.0% in 1990. Business service growth slowed precipitously from 8.7% in 1989 to 1.8% in 1990. Most of this was due to a sharp drop in personnel supply services, including temporary help agencies.

- Health care services added the most jobs (6,300) while social services, private education, and amusement services grew fastest, over 6.0%.

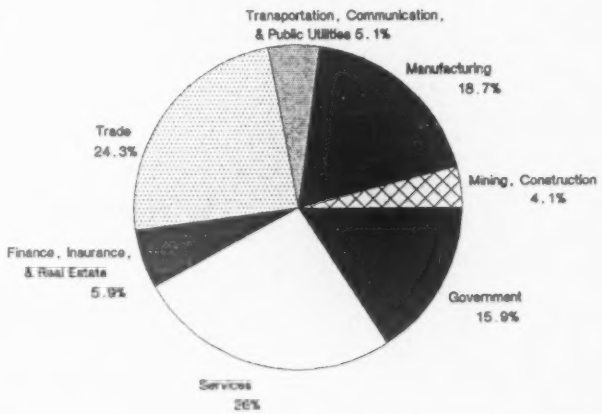
- Construction and trade employment was essentially unchanged in 1990 from a year ago. Job growth in Greater Minnesota offset job losses in the Minnespolis-St. Paul MSA.

- Transportation and utility industry employment continued to grow in 1990, but the pace slowed substantially by the end of the tear due to the recession and war's impact on business and vacation airline travel.

- Government jobs increased by about 3.0% in 1990, slightly faster than a year earlier due to the hiring of temporary Census workers and job growth in state and local public administration.

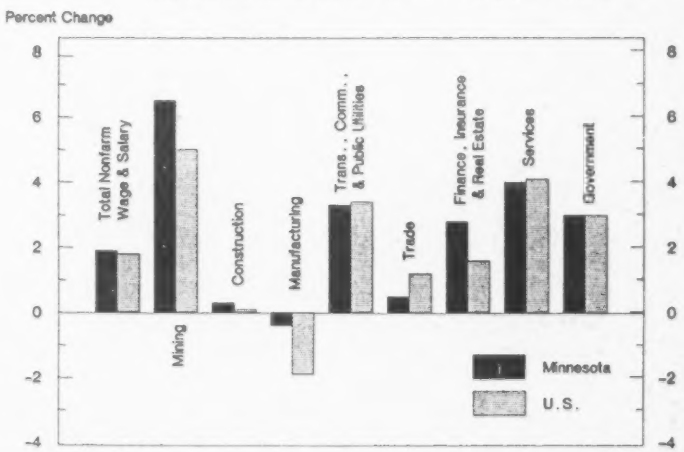
By Bruce Steuernagel

1990 Minnesota Employment Distribution by Industry



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training

Percent Change in Employment by Major Industry Minnesota and U.S., 1989-1990



Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

	United States		Minnesota		Mpls.-St. Paul MSA	
	EMPLOYMENT 1990 (000's)	PERCENT CHANGE 1989-90	EMPLOYMENT 1990 (000's)	PERCENT CHANGE 1989-90	EMPLOYMENT 1990 (000's)	PERCENT CHANGE 1989-90
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	110,330	1.8	2,126.4	1.9	1,370.0	1.5
MANUFACTURING	19,064	-1.9	398.3	-0.4	260.5	-1.6
DURABLE	11,124	-2.6	229.4	-2.4	155.4	-4.1
NONDURABLE	7,941	0.8	168.9	2.5	105.1	2.4
NONMANUFACTURING	91,266	2.6	1,728.1	2.4	1,109.5	2.2
MINING	735	5.0	8.2	5.5	0.6	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	5,205	0.1	79.3	0.3	49.8	-2.7
TCPU	5,838	3.4	108.7	0.3	76.7	3.5
TRADE	26,151	1.2	516.7	0.5	329.2	-0.2
WHOLESALE	6,361	1.4	125.7	-0.3	83.9	-1.6
RETAIL	19,790	1.1	391.0	0.7	245.4	0.3
FIRE	6,833	1.6	124.4	2.8	96.9	3.0
SERVICES	28,209	4.1	552.5	4.0	369.8	4.0
GOVERNMENT	18,295	3.0	338.4	3.0	186.3	3.3
	Duluth-Superior		St. Cloud MSA		Rochester MSA	
	EMPLOYMENT 1990 (000's)	PERCENT CHANGE 1989-90	EMPLOYMENT 1990 (000's)	PERCENT CHANGE 1989-90	EMPLOYMENT 1990 (000's)	PERCENT CHANGE 1989-90
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	98.0	2.6	78.7	1.3	65.9	4.1
MANUFACTURING	8.5	1.2	14.5	0.7	12.0	1.7
DURABLE	4.5	2.3	8.4	2.4	10.1	3.1
NONDURABLE	4.0	0.0	6.1	-1.6	1.9	0.0
NONMANUFACTURING	89.5	2.8	64.2	1.4	53.9	4.7
MINING AND CONSTRUCT.	8.9	2.3	3.8	2.7	2.3	4.5
TCPU	6.0	3.4	3.9	2.6	1.9	0.0
TRADE	24.5	2.5	23.2	-1.7	13.4	3.9
WHOLESALE	3.9	2.6	3.7	2.8	1.6	14.3
RETAIL	20.7	3.0	19.5	-2.5	11.7	1.7
FIRE	3.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.8	12.5
SERVICES	24.7	2.5	17.9	5.3	27.9	4.9
GOVERNMENT	22.1	3.3	13.0	1.6	6.7	6.3

Top Ten Fastest Growing Industries

(Employment In Thousands)

Range	Industry	1989 Employment	1988-89 Percent Change
1.	Museums and Miscellaneous Services	2.6	12.2
2.	Water, Air, Pipeline Trans. and Trans. Ser.	29.8	11.6
3.	Metal Mining	6.4	8.1
4.	Social Services	48.4	7.3
5.	Membership Organizations	47.8	7.0
6.	Leather and Leather Products	2.0	6.9
7.	Building Construction-General Contractors	21.7	6.8
8.	Private Education Services	32.1	6.5
9.	Miscellaneous Repair Services	5.8	6.5
10.	Motion Pictures	6.4	6.3

Top Ten Industries Adding Most Jobs

(Employment In Thousands)

Range	Industry	1989 Employment	1988-89 Numerical Change
1.	Health Services	166.9	6.3
2.	Local Government	220.0	6.2
3.	Social Services	48.4	3.3
4.	Membership Organizations	47.8	3.1
5.	Water, Air, Pipeline Trans. and Trans. Ser.	29.8	3.1
6.	State Government	83.2	2.5
7.	Eating and Drinking Places	131.8	2.4
8.	Private and Publishing	52.1	2.0
9.	Food Stores	54.4	2.0
10.	Private Educational Services	32.1	2.0

Occupational Outlook

So...You Want to Be a Teacher?

The competition for teaching positions in Minnesota has intensified over the past few years. The reason is that there are far more teachers searching for jobs than schools can absorb.

Since at least 1986, the number of teachers in Minnesota has grown as enrollment increased (see Figure 1). The demand for teachers should continue to increase because of projected school-age population growth. In fact, projections list teaching as one of the biggest growing occupations.

Still, the supply of teachers in Minnesota is much larger than the demand. The state's teachers are hired from three sources: a reserve pool of former teachers, recent Minnesota college graduates, and teachers from other states. Approximately 2,000 teachers from outside the state apply for licenses in Minnesota every year. And an increasing number of teaching students graduate every year hoping to enter the field. All of this points to a huge surplus of teachers. To show how large the surplus is, there are 92,500 people who hold unexpired licenses to teach in Minnesota, while only 45,000 or 49% are employed as teachers (see Figure 2).

Why are more and more students entering an increasingly saturated teaching market, as Figure 3 shows? There are a number of possible reasons. One is that teachers' hourly wages are very competitive when compared to other professional fields. Also, a student would be misled by looking exclusively at the demand for teachers, if they were not aware

Figure 1.

Minnesota Public Schools for Grades K-12					
School Year	'86-'87	'87-'88	'88-'89	'89-'90	'90-'91
Students	711,134	721,481	726,950	739,553	751,913
Teachers	40,957	42,132	42,750	43,101	43,771
Students per Teacher	17.4	17.1	17.0	17.2	17.2

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education.

Figure 2

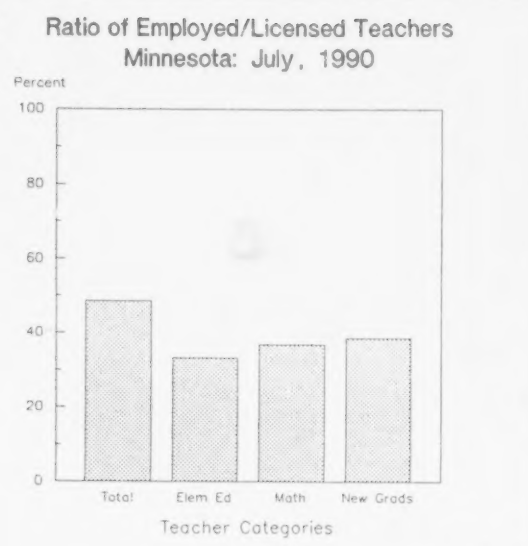
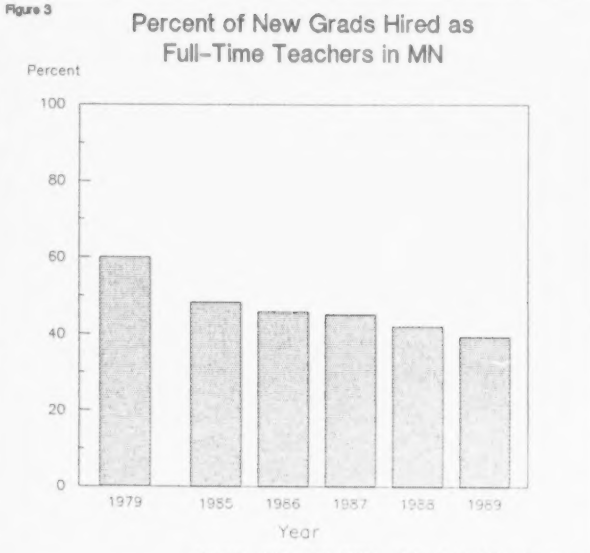


Figure 3



of the overwhelming supply. The number of applications per opening illustrates the intense competition. In Minnesota in 1990, there were 73 applications per opening for an Elementary Education teaching position. Some subjects fare better than others, however. For instance, there is less competition for Foreign Language and Special Ed positions: only about 14 applications per opening.

This article is not meant to discourage students who want to be teachers from pursuing their dreams, but only to warn them that they can expect tough competition in getting hired. Southern and western United States might provide better opportunities for teachers than Minnesota does. There is, however, a high demand for minority and bilingual teachers in Minnesota. Also, as mentioned above, it is easier to get jobs in some fields than in others. With growing enrollment expected for at least the next five years, and with more teachers retiring in the late 1990's, the present surplus might diminish in the future.

For this study the following sources were consulted: Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training, Minnesota Department of Education, Minnesota Office of the Legislative Auditor, National Center for Educational Statistics, and the Higher Education Coordinating Board.

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New Publication Available

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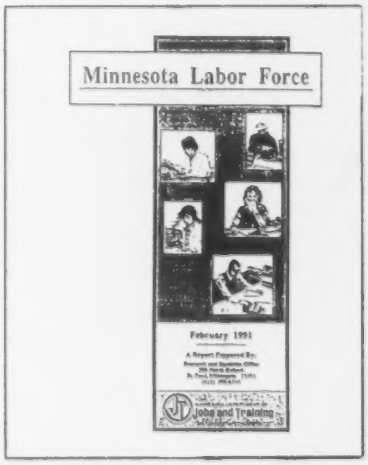
- growth over time
- composition by age, race, gender and marital status
- labor force participation
- industry employment and unemployment rates
- reasons for unemployment
- duration of unemployment
- occupational employment and unemployment rates

Based on data from the Current Population Survey, the report also compares Minnesota to the United States for many of these features.

Copies are available by calling the Research and Statistics Office reception desk at (612) 296-6545.



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